POPE LEG'S SUMMER LIPP. How the Pope Spends His Days in the Lat-

House in the Vattean Gar-

Case I ardiant Rampolla's Influence. Beste, July 7. Here is summer upon us with its service and its heat. King, Ministers, Deputies, An hassadors, and the fereign colony, are about to fice from Rome and scatter to the beaches of the Adriatic or the resorts of the North. The Holy City will resemble the Arab town, strichen with sleep and death. Leo XIII. sing remains at his post. The brave old man, | when "Poor Jonathan" will be sung. lictors worker, inden with glory and infinite labors, is the captive of his rights and of his beautiful white villa of Castle Gondelf , but duty holds him bound within the

Mreshold of the Variena. too XIII, rarely complains of this solitude. At times, with a smile in the corner of his great thin his, he says: "These young men all take their variation. I, the oldest, can take none." He transforms his isolation into a period of fruitfulness. A: no other time does his genius produce more beautiful works. It is during these long, dragging, heavy hours of the South, that he completes his inimitable encyclicals. And when he is tired he writes verses and like Goethe finds relaxation in that labor.

Though Leo XIII. does not leave Rome, he too migrates. In summer he leaves his little apartmetit in the white corner of the second story, from which he looks down on his dear city of Rome, and takes his abode in the castno of Plus IV., on the southenstern elevation of the Vatican gardens. This summer outing has caused violent discussions. One doctor advised against it on account of the fevers, another insisted on a complete change of air. Smiling at their ardor, Leo XIII, cut the knot by staying in his room at night and spending the day in the little villa put in order for his use

After saying mass and prayers, he starts at So'clock in the morning, his servants bear him in the little white sedia gestatoria through the long, silent corridors of the Vatican, and place him in his carriage at the garden door. From 8 till 7 o'clock in the evening he works in the carino, drives or walks about. His doctor, Signor Lappont, is very strict, but Leo XIII, laughs

at his terrors and does as he pleases.
At nine Cardinal Rampolla, with his long. smooth face and tragic look, reminding one of a stage confidant, a Fidus Achates or squire, deoting himself to the glory of a master or great idea, Cardinal Hampolia comes down into the garden with his big bundle of papers. If you happen to meet him as he hurries along, you rill see in his arms a pile of newspapers, of pamphlets and letters, and, above all, the mysous book in which the clerk of the Secretary of State puts down the news and the substance f the newspaper articles, dealing with the questions that interest the watchful Holy Pontiff.

When Leo XIII, sees him enter he smiles as he would to a beloved child, for he loves Carfinal Rampolla as Richelieu loved Father loseph, as Mgr. Dupanioup loved Lagrange, as Fénélon loved Chevreuse. This business audiance usually lasts an hour and a half, sometimes it lasts till noon, and then the ambassafors, the Cardinals, and the prelates who are awaiting their turn ask themselves, what important news can have come to the Holy Father? at this audience all personal, religious, politcal, and international matters are considered. Formerly, when the three First Secretaries,

Franchi, Nina, and Jacobini, were in office, Leo XIII. concealed the greater part of his negotiations and labors from his ministers; Cardinal Rampolia has been the first to gain his whole confidence. The department of what in the seventeenth century was called "The King's Becret" has almost disappeared. His submissive sagacity, his incorruptible honesty, his tender and watchful attachment have brought about this miracle. The Romans are amazed at the change and at the never diminished influence of the minister. From half past ten to half past one the Pope receives. It is not every one that likes these audiences in the open air; some feel intimidated, others feel like fools. A Cardinal said to me: "When I am in the round closure of the summer casino all my ideas Cance about in my head and take the strangest forms." Often the Pope suspends the audiences There is no business in the congregations. The foreigners have left; the Romans have gone to the country. Those are the moments most pleasing and dear to the Pope. He then delights in delicate work or lets himself out to his confidants in long, familiar chats about men and things. These unrestrained hours have given to the best schemes of the Holy Father though, once and again, on his return to the Vatican, he has given up ideas expressed too

At 2 he breakfasts; a little glass of claret, a bit of meat, and a salad. Later he walks about. talks to the gardener, counts his oranges and fruits, and drives away the birds. He superintends the administration of the gardens, knows what each plot should bring in, the number of the fruits, which shall be kept, and which sold. His economy in little things is beyond belief It is this that enables him to be generous for great works. He saves in order to give. It is the most oppressive form of generosity, and yet perhaps the most fruitful. In this respect Leo XIII. is not modern. Like Sixtus V. he knows the value of money, and makes money an instrument by which to rule.

freely and accepted too generously.

On returning to his rooms Leo XIII, prays. He recites the rosary every evening with Mgr. azzolini, his chaplain, whom he brought with him from Perugia. After 9 o'clock he dismisse every one and gives himself up to his favorite tasks. Regularly this work lasts till 2 in the morning; sometimes it is prolonged until dawn. What is astonishing in the Pope is his good humor and elasticity of mind, in the midst of so much business, under such a burden of work, in a heat that exhausts even young men. Stranger still, Leo XIII. never suffers in summer, is never indisposed, while in February he always has a rather serious attack of illness and in winter catches cold from time to time.

Heat apparently has no hold on this shadow of a body, this mere semblance of human organs. He wears even in the hottest days his great fur robe. He likes plenty of warm cloth ing. When Dr. Kneipp tried to put him through his treatment, the honest Bayarian was frigh ened at how little body there was under all those coverings. He expressed his innocent amaze ment in my presence.

Here is summer. We can look on the year with confidence. Out of the solitude of the pontifical gardens will proceed new masterpieces and great ideas. May God preserve Leo XIII. to us! INNOMINATO.

TRAMPING SUITS HIM. Worth More Than \$50.000, but He Bossa's

Touch It Except When to dall, From the Utica Daily Press. Daniel Goodwin is sole heir to his father's es

fale, which is estimated to be between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Instead of enjoying the pleasures which his fortune could procure, he prefers to let his guardian, Willard Spaulding of Peabody, Mass. look out for it, while he travels about like

Look cut for it, while he travels about like mp. In Utica his identity was not known, as was sent to jail as a common vagrant, e going to the jail as a common vagrant, e going to the jail as a common vagrant, e going to the jail as a common vagrant. The going to the jail as a common vagrant of the going to the jail and selegran to his guardian asking for y. When he got to the jail is sent the jail and they are holding me here for something that see holding me here for something to they are holding me here for something to the part of the same at once daniel goods in the seas written in a good band upon a brown paper. Mr. Rogers will doubtless the law a curiesity. It was handed to the roy a han just out of jail. Curiesity prompt the rothely with the request. He found at all an adultooking individual under arrest strancy, who looked about twenty-five, and good language, though he seemed a little level. He had on two pairs of sants and a fortrails sever those, worn-out shoes, deaty and a shough hat. He was unshaven and so the latter doubted it, he went to the telest of that its shape of a check for \$50. He was the time of the latter doubted it, he went to the telest and the same of the check and found the stance of the check and found the same of the check and found the same to the dignity of the latter has seen to the dignity of the latter has the seen to the dignity of the latter has seen to the dignity of the latter has reperting the latter

coling his ignorance of spelling to the or, after a going to enjoy into the first line in the salar to going the lay going and the first wing to work. When he gets in a tight place he wish his nordain for money and it always correst. He does no one say have but himself. NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

Again a week begins with little of novelty promised in amusements, and there are no en tirely new things, but to-morrow evening will bring at Terrace Garden the performance, in German, of a comparatively unfamiliar operatta. It is Milloscher's "The Seven Susbians, will be sung for the first three nights of the week by the Conried-Ferenczy organization Following last week's method, a change of bill will be made for the latter half of the week,

Comic opera in English prospers at the Ca sino, where the "Sphinx" seems likely to have the triple crown. Afar off he sees gleaming the a long stay. Changes have been made in it, and to its improvement as an entertainment, but they are slight and should not be taken as indication of serious lack in the original. A new song will be added for Edwin Stevens this week, and there will be new stanzas for the second act's quartet. Souvenirs will be again offered on next Saturday, with Christie McDonald pre-

siding over their distribution. At the Garden Theatre "Trilby" is proving its merits by lasting successfully into summer. which is not often done by a serious drama. The play is now approaching its 150th performance, to which it will surely last. W. H. Thompson's interpretation of Svengali is a forceful one that does full justice to the Du Maurier character to whom Mr. Paul Potter gave so much importance.

The return of sunshine is favorable to the amusement enterprises centred about Manhattan Beach, and brings crowds of pleasure seekers whose visits were delayed by threatening weather. All four of the entertainments that commenced the season are continued, and, besides them, the bicycle trank is a magnet to wheelmen. To-morrow's performances of "1492" will include Bessie Bonehill's character songs, besides the dittles and comicalities of the burlesque's original interpre ters. Its performances come in the music pavilion between the two daily programmes of Sousa's band. For to-day the latter will include vocal solos by Clara Aline Jewell and A. L. Guille, and De Wolf Hopper, recovered from his cold of last week, is also promised. In the circus carnival there is an exceilent representation of the old-fashioned travelling tent show, but with more skilful perform ers. Alcide Capitaine and a troupe of a dozer trick ponies are its leading features. Pain's pyrotechnics make a brilliant evening show, and are used in close enough imitation of war scenes to stir the multitude.

Two indoor shows and four others that are placed atop the tiles make up the list of current variety entertainments. Of the first named are Proctor's and the Union Square, both twelvehour performances. At the former Monday's leaders will be Ena Bertoldi, a contortionist and the Lundgreens, acrobats, who blend comicalities and daring mid-air feats. The list also includes the Beaumont sisters, Estella Winston. the Wood sisters, Beebe Riel, Dilke and Wade, the McVickar-Martin trio, Ned Monroe, Whiting and Sheperd, Daily and Hinton, the Mulialys

and Tony Williams. For the Union Square an old-time joker of the minstrel shows, Billy Emerson, does a specialty

For the Union Square an old-time joker of the minstrel shows, Billy Emerson, does a specialty of comic monologue and song. Among the others are R. M. Carroll, a veteran clog dancer; Ward and Curran, in comic songs; Guyer and Goodwin, acrobats; Cheridah Simpson, pianist; the California trio, the Crane brothers. Willett and Thorne's company in a lively afterpiece called "A Harlem Flat," Charles E. Grapewin, Nettle de Courcey, the Whalley sisters, Symond, Hughes and Rastus, Baldwin and Daly, Kate Michelena, and Morton and Revelle.

At the Madison Square roof the specialists are Press Ediridge, Ruth, the Midgleys, Consuleto Tortajada, the Gaiety Girl trio, Etta Berger, Caron and Herbert, Montague and West, Cushman and Holcombe, Kitty Gilmore, Kaye and Henry, and Haines and Pettingill.

Smith and Cook come to-morrow to the American roof with their specialty of tumbling and grotesque fun, and would be the leading feature in the entertainment but that Madge Ellis remains. James Thornton is another hold-over, and the other contributors are Lelittle, with an electric dance; Thomas J. Ryan, Gallagher and West, Nat Reynolds, Edgar Ely, Will Cameron, and Paulo and Dika. The entertainers of last week who will be employed at Koster & Bial's roof show are in the minority, the ones retained being John W. Ransone, Marietta and Belloni, Ganivet, the Egger-Rieser double quartet, and Clairesse Agnew. The list of newcomers includes Lola Yberri, a showy dancer; Harry Gilfoli, whistler and minimic; Leclair and Lesile, Dalsy Mayer, the Hawthorne sisters, and Kokin.

Atop the Casino the entertainment is in the hands of Kittle Wells, Sanford and Lee, Ad-

and mimic; Leclair and Lealle, Daisy Mayer, the Hawthorne sisters, and Kokin.

Atop the Casino the entertainment is in the hands of Kittie Wells, Sanford and Lee, Adelide, Billy Courtwright, Annie Lloyd, the Leigh sisters, Dorothy Drew, Bessie Phillips, Annie Edwards, Billy Johnson, Russell and Pearl, and Al Reeves, and Master Martio.

The latest addition to the Eden Musée's wax collection is a figure that lies in a cradle and that represents the wee baby born at Buzzard's Bay a week ago.

Bently's old-fashioned circus has pitched its tent around its only ring at Ninety-ninth street near East River. Entrance to the tent is had through a narrow passage made by the side of the tent and the flap that conceals the interior, and if that doesn't bring to the minds of those who were country bred days of long ago, the performance itself will. After the "grand entry," specialties alternate in the ring, and on the performers platform or above it, so there is but one item going on at a time, which is very different from the modern show. The quality of the various items is quite up to the average of similar things in larger organizations.

In Huber's Museum six women of great weight hourly bend over their saws and sawhorses, each exercising or a log of wood in the sawing contest. As an offset to this charming sight, Rattleanske Jack exhibits alot of the wrigging reptiles that gave to him his nickname, and a young woman called Zarona fondies a lot of alligators. Armiess and legless Walter Stewart is also on view, and Rilly Wells sits surrounded by shattered bluestone flags that have been broken upon his head. The theatre's specialities for the week are led by the Sawyer brothers and the Emmetts.

Notes of the Jews.

From a recent report of the Order B'nai Berith it to earned that there are 26,000 members in the order There are ten grand lodges and 383 lodges. It exists n America. Palestine, Egypt, Austria. Germany, and Roumanta, for benevolent purposes. The Jawish Progress alleges that even orthodox Jows

are cultivating a taste for the succulent oyster. The accuracy of this allegation is subject to doubt. Rabbi sanc M. Wise, the far-famed oyster eater, is not truly orthodox. "We are Jews," says the Jewish Messenger, " whether

ship in synagogue or temple, whether we clain to be radical, reform, conservative, or orthodox-na tionalisis, rationalists, or trashionalists - Jews all the

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger deciares his belief that or thodox Judaism is in opposition to the national spirit that underlies American institutions, and that its decadence is due, not to religious indifference, but to he fact that it is unable to withstand the tremendous force of an influence that alms at the welding together of all citizens into one homogeneous community. Text from the Talmud (Jebamoth, 49): All prophets

cheld the Delty through an opaque speculum, but Moses saw him through a jucid speculum. The idea of founding a modern university in Jersu ealem has met with the approval of the tfebrew Jour ani, which says: "Steps have already been taken to collect the necessary funds, and the Alliance Israeli Universelle has received numerous large donations for the purpose. Such an institution would be of

value in developing the cultural progress of the Holy Land to keep pace with its rapid strides in material respectly."
Rubbi issac M. Wise says that Jewish Americans have practically a different religion from Jewish Rus rians, Poles, Roumanians, Lithuanians, &c., just as the Jewish Germans and Englishmen again stand separate. It is the national spirit working in each of munity, and is but another proof of the fallacy of the

claim that there is such a thing as a Jewish race.

One of the most notable of Jewish American writers is "Nickerdown" of the Chicago Israelite. He recent ly made these remarks: "The great objection I have always had to Christianity is that so very few mea have ever been Christians. If in the past all men had been such Christians as we find to-day, there would have been much less of sorrow and suffering in the tter, is that all the world follow the teachings of

Rabbi Isane M. Wise contradicts the statement that there is a revival of orthodoxy among the israelites of the United States. He says. "Outside of the Polish Bussian colonies of late origin, such a thing as the resival of the ghetto orthology is impossible in America, and even among those colouists the Americanizing process is rapally progressing, anyhow outside of New York and Chicago, where the new ghettos are the strongholds of the distary religiou and all the in-heritad Forestoneties.

herited I'ngerogenheiten." The American Israelile speaks tima: "That there are plenty of Jews slipping away from Judalam in this country is an inclubitable fact, but it is no more the case now than at a hundred different periods in their story. A very small proportion came back from liabylon, the Assyrians avallowed plenty of the they were Hellenhard, Romantzed, and have with all the races and religious of modern times. If it were not for this process of absorption, the world to-day would be populated mainly by Jews instead of there being no more of them than in the days of POEMS WORTH READING.

These Are Not New Woman How grand that statue standing there, With torch aloft in Freedom's air, Whose woman's lines, in shapsline The beauty of our laws confess, As from her throne of granite, she Proclaims to us sweet Liberty; But not to us alone; a share Awaits all people everywhere;
And we, admiring, lift our hands
To her, the goddess of all lands—
But how would she look in trousers?

Chaste Dian, like a wheeling star, bove the madding crowd, afar, Swings regnant in her radiant are. A thing of beauty, and a mark For Art to aim at. Poising there, The gentus of the upper air, She stands tiptoe, a beauteous sight, For earth to gazy at, day and night-But how would she look in trospers?

Upon that wondrous dome of steel, Which all the roads to Rome reveal At Washington, a goddess stands. The proudest in a thousand lands, And with a firm, unchanging gaze Keeps watch and ward upon the ways Wherein the Nation walks; she feels The danger that each law conceals, And waits, enamored, for the fight That dares maintain the people's right—
But how would she look in trous set?

In gilded, glorious Paris, there A poet's dream in marble white, The passage of an angel's flight In cold hard stone; a Venus mould, Eternity cannot make old; Armless, but armed by beauty, she Has conquered Art and Poesy; Unwrinkled by the passing years. Untouched by joy, unstained by teacs. Half clad, she stands the Only One, ion and a benison But how would she look in trousers

The Umpire Stole the Came. From the Detroit Tribune. They waited at the city gais,
Nor spake they any word.
The multitude gazed anziously,
And scarcely breathed or stirred.
Bethough they not of heat or sun,
Though strongly beat it down,
But waited there with anzious hearts—
The people of the town.

Assembled were the burghers proud, And with them ladies fair, And by the side of these the poor, For every one was there. The high, the low, the young, the old, Who came in rags or state, Together in that fateful hour They waited at the gate.

And suddenly a mighty shout.
From a hundred throats aross.
And thrite a hundred throats the cry
Take up, and on it goes.
Swelling a mighty chorus then,
The clamor fills the way,
As all the multitude excisimes
"They come! They come! "Tis they!"

Afar upon the highway now A figure is descried. "Alone 'Alone 'Alone 'Alone 'Alone 'Alone 'Alone With no one by his side." And near he comes until they see He walks with faitering fest And drooping head, nor rise his eyes The multitude to greet.

"What bodes it?" cry the burghers, Thus cry the ladies fair. Likewise the poor and all of those. Who are assembled there. Hushed again their voices all, With faces blanched they walk, and hang upon the lips of him. Who stands within the gate.

Thrice tries the man a word to say, And tries he yet again. Three times his quivering lips do part, Three times they part in vais. At last he speaks, and, speaking low, He tells the city's shame: Those near him only heard him gasp: "The umpire stole the game."

in Edinburgh on Flodden's day All hearts were filled with we All hearts were filled with wee
At thought of battle bravely fought
And lost, and yet I row
That grief was not to be compared.
To what to Leesville came,
When from the Liver Eaters
The umpire stole the game.

Poor Human Nature. From the Nebraska State Journal. I'd like to see one true and perfect man. Who never slipped in life's forbidding race, Whose work has been according to the plan. So plainly mapped for fitting every case—Just one whose gentle footsteps never ran Astray. I'd like to look in such a face And homage pay in songs of jubilee—To human nature, good as it could be.

I've seen good people underneath the sun Who did as well as anybody could; Some cheerful, glad, and always full of fun, And others sad and almost goody good; But, man or woman, not a single one. Who always did as they exactly should. Some have one fault and some, of course, another, The nearest perfect is my good old mother.

One at the church is always to be found, Ready to speak the praises of the Master, His words with logic tearfully profound, His object to avert a world's disaster. Yet in the business marts he housles round And has perhaps, on many homes a plant His heart pulsating for the joys of heaven Only, exclusively, one day in seven.

I see another equally devout. But full of vanity almost to scorning.

He has some righteousness beyond a doubt
Nor fears the awful resurrection morning.

But vanity be cannot be present adorating.

Annothing the control of present adorating almost which falling very much was said.

By one who had not where to lay his head.

Man has been frail and weak and balt and bited And prone to go astray from the beginning.
So much so it is every hard to find
One who has always struck a pace that's winning.
The went best accordance of haterul alumns,
and when one goes where grace/cannot restors him.
Fil not condenn, but just feel sorry for him.

Speculation.

From Elite. Jim Brown he kept a painter's shop In a little country town, And worked for all the neighborhood For many miles around.

He used the door of his shop Whene'er a brush he'd clean; And soon it was a brilliant mess Of smears of red and green.

Erstwhile there came a city man,
Who bought that gaudy door.
For which he gave just fifty cents,
And not a nickel more.

He took that gay door back to town. With its gorgeous hat sin chunks, And sold it as a Heardsley gem For seven hundred planks.

Death Valley.

From the Boston Evening Tras A broad plain strutching westward dry and dex, Sparse vegetation baking in the aug. And mountain ranges further to the west With white snow masses on each lofty crest, Except when turned to row that at morn, Or glowing blood red just 'ere night is born.

No shade to soften heats or sun's ferce wrath, Lizards and scorpions in the disty path, Where giant sphiers like gray shadows awarm— Each a small devil with misshapen form— The yellow rattlenake collect low where meets The boulder's shadow and the sun's white heats

At night strange reptiles crawi 'neath palled moos, Squat toads and insects join in tunciess rune, While coyates how, and heats are scarculy less Than in the nonday gard so shadowless; A world of dust and sand, low shrubs and stones, And 'mid them, gleaming white, bleached skulls and bones.

The red Apache o'er it sweeps sometimes. To reenforce its horrors with his crimes, or Mexicanes, on some sweeping raid, Add to its corpses with their bandit trade; Within his silences their rifles coash, in its sun glares their rifles coash.

Foo oft enacted on this scenic stage are dramas red with gore and flerce with rage, Are dramas red with gore and heree will rage.

Menomonaters your with the repitle hordeTheir stims the indict or releaters sword;
freath Valley, where the draught and hot sun's breath
Turn skies to brass and shrive; life in death.

Messesos, Mich. L. Eboss Jorga. ence more than one complete set of the directories of this city, so that your directory for 1791 is not unique.

Prizes of the War. From Truth.

Soperh within their palaces
of quainty wrought bamboo
The mailens sit and heroes now
Aboue may come to woo:
Their favored knights through languorous eyes,
Although oblique, they scan,
And first as Christian dameels do—
The maidens of Japan.

If I were but a troubadour
With ample skill in rhyme
To make their strange, outlandish names
In proper verse chine In proper verses chime.
Its sing and keep my deathless words.
The lapse of time would span.
Romaness of the sallow Enights.
And maideas of Japan.

A Morning Thought.

As when at morn, through chilly rain and mist, We look to where the mountain lately stood, Yet cannot see it in its cloud capped bood, Howe'er believing 'twill be ret sun kissed; so when in darkness and affliction, tiou, We cannot always see Inv loving face,

Nor can Thy goodness in life's shadows trace; But as we know the sunshing o'er the sod Grand as Olympus, Jupiter and throne, So learn we when our darkness turns to light,

And drear foreboiling changes to a smile. That Thou hast been about us all the while. EDWARD & CREAMER, QUESTIONS BY BUN BRADERS.

On the subjects of the "ten water pump," Col. Baxter and Dr. Gardiner Jones, these letters are in-

I am in possession of a book entitled The New York Directory and Register for the year 1791, 'in which appears the name Gardiner Jones, physician, residence, 4 thurstlands street. J. W. M. I find an inquiry as to the Jones from whom Great Jones street was named. Your answer is correct, but the active man from whom it was named was Samuel to active man from whom it was named was Samuel in 1765. Thoug Island, who married Councilla Herring in 1765. Though island, who married Cornelia attraction in the city, manuel from these two. The question was about Jones street, not Great ones street, however, and thereon Historicus, who

Jones street, however; and thereon Historicus, who asked the questions, writes:

The revords must distinctly say that Jones street was laid out by Gardiner Jones. He married Sarah Herring, who was sister of Cornella, wife of Samuel Jones. Cornella street was named after her, and Great Jones after street her husband. Dr. Gardiner Jones died about 1819. He came from Rockland county. N. that lean find nothing as to his parents or descendants, if he had any. Are you able to prove that 184 Chatham street was in the middle of the block between Pearl and Baxter? The lax maps place it at the corner of Pearl, and the opposite corner was 124.

Our authority for anying that 126 Chatham street was the middle of the block between Pearl and Baxter? The lax maps place it at the corner of Pearl, and the opposite corner was 124.

Our authority for anying that 126 Chatham street was the middle of the block between Pearl and Baxter streets was Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York, which places 120 on the southwest corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, 124 on the northwest, and 138

and Chatham streets, 124 on the northwest, and 138 on the northwest corner of Baxter and Chatham streets. Further, Historicus writes

streets. Further, Mistoricus writes:
As to the true location: In 1754 one Gerardus Hardenbrook, "bricklayer," owned a lot on the north side of Chatham street and on the east side of Orange street: Baxier: extending east from Baxier street 103 feet. After he was gathered to his fathers his heirs, Philip Hardenbrook and others, sold to Daniel McLaren in 1808 a 25-foot wide lot at the east end of this tract, bounded south by Chatham street, east by Caleb Pell, and west by the remainder of their land, and expressly mentioned in the deed as "heing part of three lots of the extate of Gerardus Hardenbrook by the name and description of the Tea Water Pump."

In 1804 the same heirs sold to Abm. Shoemaker the lot next west of the above, 30 feet wids, bounded east by land sold to Daniel McLaren, and "being known by the name and description of the Tea Water Pump."

rhown by the name and description of the Tea Water Pump.

The two lots thus sold are now 172, 174, and 176 Park frow. This shows very exactly where the pump was located, as the name is not given in deeds for the rest of the lot ni the corner of Chatham and Haxter streets. See Liber 56, Deeds, page 400: Liber 50, pages 102, 103, New York Register's Office.

Cau no one furnish any information as to the family or descendants of Col. Charles Haxter, after whom Baxter street was named? There must be many living who remember him.

What should a disabled soldier who served during the war in a New York State regiment, but now lives in New Jersey, do to yain admission as an immate of the Soldiers Home in Newark, N. J.? In what part of the State of New York is the home for disabled soldiers located? And what are the necessary steps to be taken to be admitted?

J. B. F. He should write for information to the Superin-tendent of the Newark Soldiers' Home, and to the Superintendent of the New York State Soldiers' Hom-

Will you be kind enough to publish inscriptions on the obelisk in Central Park, New York, to enlighten two disputants?

The inscriptions are too long to give here, and are not particularly interesting except to Egyptologists. They are described thus: "Down the centre of each face of the shaft runs the self-laudatory inscription of the royal builder, Thothmeses III. In the column on each side you notice the modest remarks of Rameses II., 200 years after. At the very base the ascriptions of long life to the King. Near the bottom, on each side, the little bare spots which Csarkon I. 400 years after covered with his glory in diminutive characters." This is from Mr. Julian's account of the obelisk.
The full inscriptions are given in Dr. Moldehnke's book." The New York Obelisk."

About how many troops from England went up the Nile with Lord Wolseley to rescue Gordon? What At the end of 1885 the British expeditionary force in Egypt amounted to 11,000, besides indians and Egyptians. In November, 1884, there were 16,000 British troops in Egypt. Of these, about 10,000 were sent up the Nile, the others remaining in Lower Egypt. Not more than 10,000 went up the Nile. At the end of 1884 there were thirteen fook regiments and one hussar regiment in Egypt; at the end of 1885 there were fourteen regiments of infantry and two hussar regiments there. These were the regiments in 1884: The Nineteenth Hussars, the First Battallon of the Berkshire Regiment, th First Cameronians, the Second Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Second Easex, the First Gordon Highlanders (relieved 1885), the First Royal Irish (relieved 1885), the First Royal West Kent, the First Royal Highlanders, the First Royal Scots (re-lieved 1885), the First South Staffordshire, the Second Surrey (relieved in 1885), the First Sussex (re lieved 1885), and the First Yorkshire. In 1885 came out the Twentieth Hussars, and the Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Second Durham Light Infantry, the Second Kent, the Second Oxford Light Infantry, the First Shropshire Light Infantry, and the

1. What course must I pursue to get into the West Point Academy? 2. How long must I enlist for or serve? 3. What are the advantages to be derived from such a course, and what will it cost me? F. S. 1. If you are between 17 and 22 years of age, and can get an appointment from your Congressman, you may go up for examination next year; and if you pass a very severe physical examination, and a moderately hard mental examination, you will be appointed a cadet. 2. You must serve for four years unless sooner discharged. 3. If you leave the academy in good standing you are commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the army; even the lowest man in the class has had a better education than most college men, as the course is one steady grind from

A asks B to multiply 23 10s. 11d, by £3 10s. 11d. Bluets it is not possible to do this: A bets it is possible and that the answer is £27 11s. 1d. T. W. B is right; it isn't possible to multiply pounds, shillings, and pence by pounds, shillings, and pence. He cause both multiplicand and multiplier are of the same thing, the problem may seem to be possi ole; but suppose you were asked to multiply £3 1us. 11d. by 3 suits of clothes and 1 extra pair of tro how would you do it? What would the answer be? Clothes, or pounds, or trousers? You can multiply abstract numbers together, or concrete numbers by abstract numbers; but you cannot multiply concret

A bets that during these last four years a passenger teamer crossing the Atlantic on her maiden voyage broke all records. He declares that only maiden voyage were broken. Who is correct and what is the name J. W. M.

The Campania of the Cunard line, on her maider trip, broke all maiden records; but no transatiantic vessel on her maiden trip has broken all records. He kind enough to inform me if it is possible to send letter around the world, and how to do it. E. C. R.

The postal authorities of the various countries have shut down on the practice existing a few years ago the thing. You can send a letter to a friend in Hone Kong, asking him to send it to Calcutta, and have it forwarded thence to London, and home; but the pos-tal authorities will not do the re-addressing for you aowadays. Q. P. S .- "Purpose" indicates intention; "propose

Louise F. T.—We shall have to refer you to a lawyer. Go to the Legal Aid Society, 235 Broadway.

M. Cullinan.-THE SUN was founded by Benjam Day; the first number was printed Sept. 8, 1883. E. L. W.-For a place as teacher on Randall's Island

apply to the Department of Charities and Correction William Marseell.-Except in the oldest civilized ountries, there are more males than there ar

the l'orter census was 75,697; the total population o the city was 211,622. F. Donohue. -The President has no power to inter

fere with the sentence of a State court; his power extends only to Yederal matters. J. W. Muckey-We believe that there is in exist-

A. M. Fanning.-We do not locate the lines you quote, beginning;

The dead are like the stars by day,
Withdrawn from mortal eye.

Lanigan's collected works; and is in volume ten of the Library of American Literature. Albert Hoopes. - The syndicate of bankers which took the \$100,009,000 4 per cent. bonds last year have lost about \$3,000,000; they took at 117 the bonds.

4. R. D.-The threnody on the death of the Akhoon

Swat (not a dirge, as you say) is in George T.

which are setting now at 112. M. J. Waish.-The first wife of Napoleon was Jose phine Tascher de la l'agerie. She was a widow when Napoleon married her. Her first husband was Vic-Sho was a creole, born in Martinique, to the West Indies.

1883; Mms. Anna Bishop, the singer, died March 18, 1884; Prof. Sunsen, chemist, and Gerald Massey, post, are still living; C. H. F. Poters, astronomer, died July 18, 1890; John James Piatt, port, is still living. Sun-Warshipper.-When you wrote your letter. these were members of the Cabinot: Secretary of State, W. Q. Gresham; Secretary of the Freasury, J. G. Carliste; Secretary of War, D. S. Lamout; Attorney Seneral. Richard Olney: Postmaster-General, W. 1 Wilson: Secretary of the Navy. M. A. Harbert; Sect tary of the interior, Hoke Smith: Schrutary of Agri-culture, J. S. Moriou. Since then Mr. Gresham has

AFRO-AMERICAN NOTES.

A conference of Afro-American women has been called to meet in Boston on July 28, the scanlone to be

ontinued three days.

At the National Afro-American Press Association's annual meeting in Bultimore July 0 and 10 the following officers were elected: T. Thomas Fortune, President; C. H. Phillips, Vice-President; E. E. Cooper, Secretary; W. C. Chase, Treasurer; John C. Daucy, historian; Mra W. H. Steward, Corresponding Secretary; Executive Committee, W. H. Steward, W. M. Alexander, C. J. Perry, J. R. Clifford, C. S. Morris, W. B. Johnson, Emmett J. Scott, Ida Wells Barnett, Charles Francis Adams. The next annual meeting will be held in New York city. An adjourned meeting will be held in Atlanta Nov. 12, in order that the members of the press gang play have an opportunity to see what progress their race is making, as it shall be disclosed at the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition. The Baltimore meeting was very barmonious, although the attendance was not large. Bishop A. Walters, Bishop B. W. Arnett, and the Rev. Walter H. Brooks were bright particular stars of

the big Christian Endeavor Convention recently held in Boston, and made a reptable addresses. Dr. Harvey Johnson of Baltimore is dissatisfied with the manner to which the white brothren have man aged the black end of Baptist affairs, and has stirred up a horner's nest by demanding a radical change.

It is becoming very common for Afro-Americans, especially of the professional classes, to go to Europe in the summer season. Two weeks ago President E. R. Wright of the State Normal School near Savannah, Ga., left New York for an extended trip in Eng land and on the Continent. He will spend most of his time in the great libraries of the Old World. On Wednesday, July 17, Pishop A. Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and President W. H. Council of the State Normal School near Huntsville, Ala., left New York for England and the Continent. They go for pleasure and recreation.

There has been an unusual revival of the lynching susiness in the Southern States during the past ten days. The most aggravated case appears to to be that of a Methodist preacher in Columbia county, near Lake City, Florida, who was lynched by a Suwanes ounty mob. He was taken out of the pulpit, where he is reported to have been aleeping, at 3 o'clock in the morning, after the fatigue of a "protracted meeting," There were several "mourners under convic tion" scattered about the country church floor when the mob secured the preacher, Bennett, and lynched him. He was suspected of criminal assault, in Suwa-nee county, somewhere. The chances are that he had offended some white tough. The lynching of the preacher has created the greatest indignation among the blacks, which the Jacksonville Prople's Advocate denounced in language which may get Editor Prestor into hot water if he ventures into Columbia or Suwa nee county. The African exodus agent is also using the incident to advantage, and farmers in the western part of the State are said to fear that he will demora-lize their labor. He ought to. There has been so much lynch law in Florida under the present cracker Gov. Mitchell as to thoroughly discredit his administration and disgrace the State. As George Ticknor Curtis said in Tue Sunafter the lynching of the eleven Italians at New Orieans three years ago, "lynch law is no law." Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia has shown that a resolute Chief Executive of a State can prevent

ynchings. The Virginia Baptist, published at Richmond, print ed the following, which will indicate the extent to which Afro-Americans contribute to the support of the 52,153 churches, valued at \$25,000,000, with a eating capacity of over 8,000,000, which the census shows they have: "The Rev. W. P. Graham is keep ing up his reputation as a great financier. When he came to Richmond, three years ago, he found his church \$10,000 in debt. In that short time he has reduced the debt \$6,000, so that it is now only \$4,000, In addition he has kept up with all the incidental ex-penses. His is a splendid record." Afro-Americana certainly lay up a great deal of treasure in heaven. bt, that moths and rust will co fearing, no do it and thieves break through and steal it if they lay it

The Northern Afro-Americans who attended the recent meeting of Epworth Leaguers at Chattanooga are full of wrath over the separate car law of Tennessee. When they got into that State they were forced out of the through cars and made to ride in "Jim crow cars." Dr. Ernest Lyons of New York has instituted suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for violation of the Inter-State Commerce act which has already been construed by the courts as prohibiting such discriminations, and other suits may follow. Dr. Lyons says that discrimination was also made in the tents of the leaguers, the white lambs being placed on one side and the black lambs on the other. This provoked a great deal of hard feel ing and some language not used in the Sunday schools. The devil was rampant among the saints, many of whom will have to do a lot of praying to exorcise the

The Texas Presman makes the following mention of a hustling Afro-American: "Thomas V. Anderson of Gaiveston is one of the substantial young men of the State. July 8 was the sixteenth anniversary of his connection with the National Cotton Oil Company Mr. Anderson's position with the company is one of dignity and satisfactory compensation, and his consinued employment is a compliment to his ability. The Boston Courant raps Rhode Island over knuckles and lauds Massachusetts to the clouds in the following paragraph: "The refusal by the East Providence school trustees to appoint Miss Ida Morgan a young colored woman of that town, a teacher in the public schoo's because of her color, shows that they have not yet fully absorbed the New England idea of college men, as the course is one steady grant that beginning to end; you have received pay from the beginning to end; you have received pay from the Government, so that your education has cost you nothing; and you can probably get a good job if you own confession, is fully competent to teach, as she educated in the town schools and the State Normal School, but was refused on account of the

prevailing sentiment of society. It is difficult to see how the people of that city can make such a confession of intolerance, since the very origin of their town and State is due to the flering from person cution in our own State of Roger Williams tts has long since quitted her moorings of that day. With Williams she drove out bigotry and intolerance, and now with her, whatever the race or color, 'a man's a man for a' that.' If the Providence committee were anxious to find a precedent for colored teachers of white schools, why did they not turn to this State and city? They would have fo primary schools; they would have found Miss Maria L. Saldwin principal of a school right under the shado of Harvard College. Colored teachers can be found all over the State, and have been since the early fifties, when Miss Charlotte Forten, now Mrs. F. J. Grimke of Washington, received an appointment in Sale It is true, however, that the New England and Middle States have made very little progress in this matter, where there are but few separate schools. The Western States are far in advance of the Eastern States in

The first class to graduate from Stanford University, Palo Alta, Cal., contained one Afro-American, E. H. Johnson of Sacramento. He graduated from the Sacramento High School in 1891 and entered Leland Stanford the same year. There were two Afro-Americans in the Yale graduating class this year, one of them, Ulysses Simpson Grant Bassett, being the son of Mr. E. D. Bassett of Philadelphia, the first Afro-American Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti. He was appointed by President Grant. Young

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

King Alfonso, being now 9 years old, has been provided with a father confessor to direct his conscience Frau Mottl has been engaged by Frau Costma Wagner to sing Freya and Gudrun in the Sibelungen tri ogy at Bayreuth next summer.

1bbetson's, not Peter's, but Julius Cæsar's, picture,

'Smuggiers on the Irish Coast," painted in 1808, has been bought by the British National Gallery.

Hy a modification of the French Press law news-papers published in France in a foreign tongue may be suppressed at the discretion of the Minister of th

Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth" seems to have suddenly struck the fancy of French playwrights Two operatic versions of "Le Grillon du Fover aunounced one of them by Audran, as well as two plays founded on the story.

In France the Sudget Committee has decided to remove the taxes on winer, beer, cider, and other "hy-glenic drinks," and to increase the duty on spirits, with the exception of alcohol used in the arts. The manufacture of alcohol will be a State monopoly. At the Theatre Libre next season operatic pieces will be given as well as plays. A curious performance of King Lear is also promised with a novel arrange ment of scenery that will make possible the sudden transformations necessary to present the accurs in their original sequence.

"Taunhauser" was given nine times out of the fourteen performances of grand opera in Paris during the month of May, the receipts averaging 22,000 france a night, 5,000 france more than the average of the other operas, which were "Faust," "Signed, and " Sameon and Delilah."

Bee farming has become a nulsance to the augur re-finers at Gennes litters, near Paris. The bees awarm in the refineries and alight on the workmen. Every hive, the manufacturers a sert, carries off \$5 of sugar a year; that they can endure, but not the in-cessant burning and the irritation of the workmen. A. T. C .- Gluseppe Mario, the tenor, died Dec. 11 Penal minority was fixed at 15 for dobts and petty offences and at 10 for crime at the Paris Pentitentiary Congress, which is contrary to the recent tendency to raise the age of responsibility for minor offenders. Resolutions were adopted extending the control of the State over children up to the age of their civil ma Jerity, and assigning the cure of them on their release o aid societies, and asserting the right of the State to deprive unworthy passats of their guardianality. The Congress also declared that the disabilities which follow on a man's conviction in his own country should be recognized in other countries, and affirmed its belief that the cellular system of imprisonment should be adhered to died, Mr. Olney has succeeded him as Secretary of State, and J. S. Harmon has become attorney General.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The present Comptroller of the State, James A Boberts, is a resident of first county, which, since the days of Asher F. Nichola and Nelson E. Hopkins, has frequently furnished New York with its Comptrollers. One of these, an Eric county man, resigned the office to become Vice-President of the United States. The health of Comptroller Roberts (recently elected Presi-dent of the Republican State Club) is not as good as his friends would like, and should be not be a candidate this year for reflection as Comptroller there is talk, on the Republican side, of giving the nomination to Senator Persons of Eric county, who had a plurality of more than 10,000 over his Democratic opponent when elected in 1893. The disposition of New York Republicans is to keep the office of Comptroller with-in the circle of Erie county Republicans.

The Brookivn Board of Elections has decreased the number of voting districts in that city from 682 to 623, while in New York city the number has been increased from 1,141 to 1,380. The changes in both in stances are made necessary by the new apportion-ment, which has increased the number of election disricts in one city and decreased them in the other. A correspondent asks if it is true that the election o

Mayor of New York has always been followed by a defeat for the so-called reform party at the next succeeding municipal election. It is not, but it is a fact that the election of a Republican Mayor of New York has always been followed, by a Democratic viotory in the State in the year following. All Republican Mayors of New York have been drinkers of tea. Some surprise has been expressed that the Police

oners should establish an election district to Central Park which includes within its boundaries only four voting citizens, while eight election officers will be necessary to supervise their balloting. In the Twenty-fifth election district of the Second Assembly which includes the New York entrance to the Brook-lyn Bridge, only fifty votes were cast at the election of 1889, and it was due to this fact that the Albany Legislature in the ensuing year fixed a minimum number of voters in each election district. The succeeding Legislature, however, repealed this provision

Gov. Cates of Alabama is a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Pugh, whose term expires March 4, 1897. Senator Pugh is a native of Georgia, Gov. Oates of Alabama; the former lives in Enfals, the latter in Abbeyville. Pugh is 75 years of age. Oates is 60. Both are lawyers, and both served in the Confederate army. Senator Pugh is the candidate of the free silver men; Gov. Oates is supported by the

Eleven hundred Joneses in the City Directory and not one in important public office in New York!

New York pays in teachers' salaries this year \$5,500,-000. The total expenses of the Board of Education are \$5,000,000, a less sum by \$800,000 than is ex-pended by the city upon the Police Department. Not included in the expenses of the Board of Education are \$150,000 for the Normal College, and a like amount for the City College. The expenses of acquir-ing school sites and erecting school buildings are not Included in the \$5,000,000.

The present contest between two factions of Tammany Hall in the Eleventh district (old Fifteenth) has been in progress in various forms for more than twenty years. The former leader of Tammany in this district was Richard J. Sullivan, who was elected Alderman in 1887 and 1888, but defeated for reelection in 1889. His failure to win in the latter year, brought about by defections from the Tammany Hall committee, led to the demand by those who had aided in his overthrow that he should be deposed from the position of leader. He was so deposed, and William Dalton, former Assemblyman from the adjacent district, the Seventeenth, was made Tammany Hall leader in his place, and Mr. Sullivan became a police court clerk. He has been superseded in the latter office, and now he and his friends are endeavoring to overthrow his successor, Mr. Dalton, as Sullivan was overthrown in 1889. This is one of the few districts in which, this year, there will be a contess for district control within Tammany.

These are the Corporation Counsels of New York who have become Judges after having been at the bead of the city's law department (all with one exception since it erased to be elective;: Richard O'Gorman, George P. Andrews, E. Henry Lacombe, Morgan J. O'Brien, and Henry R. Beekman. Mr. O'Gorman was the last of the elected Corporation Counsels. Many Republicans declare that Francis M. Scott, the present Corporation Counsel, is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge this year, but they evidently don't believe what they say, for if he were so nomi-nated his successor would be a Republican, within the appointment of Mayor Strong, and the chief objection they have to Mr. Scott is that he is a Democrat. Some controversy has arisen among Republican

politicians over the basis of representation in Senate nominating conventions this year. The State Consti-tution has established new Senate divisions, but the Republican State Committee has not as yet fixed upon a basis of representation according to the vote cast at last year's State election. In many of the up State districts it has long been the custom for the Republi-cans to choose their candidates for Senator with reference to county lines rather than to the identity of the candidates. In many districts the rule of rota-tion has been established so that each county would have, in turn, the nomination for one of its residents with the understanding that each candidate was entitled to a reclection unless his county should offer the name of some other candidate in his stead. In some districts, where one large and two small counties made up the constitu-ency, the custom has been to give the former two terms alternating with one term apiece for smaller countles. This year's new apportionment, closely fol lowing that made by a Democratic Legislature in 1892 conflicts with many of these arrangements, and un less the Republican State Committee interferes judictously and effectively there will be bolts based on county lines in several of the strong Republican di

A new candidate for Court of Appeals Judge has ap peared upon the Republican side, Celora E. Martin of Binghamton. He was originally elected a Supreme Court Judge in November, 1874, twenty-one years ago, and his present term will not expire until 1965 If his name is put on the ticket, George F. Lyons o Binghamton, it is said, will succeed him as Judge.

Under the rearrangement of city districts established by the new apportionment the Fifth Assembly district becomes the Twelfth. This is one of the dis-tricts in which a lively factional fight among Democrats, with no fear of Republican advantage, is probable in November. The Tammany leader of this district is Deputy County Clerk E. J. Scully, whose retention in that office will depend on the result of this year's election for County Clerk. The State Dem racy in the district is under the control of ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, and the Independent County men have recently organized in the district with Leon Sanders late Secretary of the Tammer of the Commissioner of Jurors, as leader. For tenyears or more a factional Democratic feud has existed in this neighborhood between Billy Claney, the big heavy-weight Alderman, and Owen McGinnis, the middle weight ex Alderman, and they have been running against each other with the result generally favorable to Clancy. This year there is no election for Aldermen, but there is a prospect of a lively fight on Senator in the Twelfth district, of which the Twelfth Assembly district is a part.

Frank D. Pavey is a candidate for the Republican ominat on for Senator in the Fifteenth district. Mr Pavey represented the Eleventh Assembly district is the last Albany Assembly.

Several States which have recently revised their Constitution have established a new classification for titles. In New York those having more than 250,00 shabitants belong in what is called the first class. but in New Jersey the provision is different, a popu lation of 100,000 qualifying a city to rank with the of the first class. A question under this new provi-aion of the Jersey Constitution has come up recently in the case of Paterson, which was returned by the Fed eral census as having a population of 78,347 in 1800. The Federal census of that year did not carry much weight with fair-minded persons inclined to accuracy, and the people of Paterson have been saying since that they were deprived of their full quota by the cummerators of the census longer. They also affirmed that the population of the city was to excess of the 100,000 limit, and that therefore Paterson was sutilied to rank in Jersey affairs will Newark with 150,000 and Jersey City with 165,000 in habitant. The recent state census of Pateresa, hos ever, while justifying the claims of the people of that busy town that they were discriminated against by the Federal census enumerators does not carry out their ciabu that l'aterson has population enough b rank with Jersey (it; and Newark. The present begulation of Paterson as returned is 97,40%. The next state census will be taken in the year 1905. In

Habits of Economy Retained.

1880 the population of Paterson was 76,000.

The baldis of right economy that were adopted by a great many people during the bard times of 1820 and 1894 have proved to be permanent in a large number of cases. The retail grocers, butchers, and regetable dealers protest against the continuance of these inantidactory habits, since better times have com-People who used to lay in abundanc supplies years said a grover, "have not got over the panie restrict their purchases narrowsy, and many of them cut off altogether the luxuries to which they were CURIOUS FRATURES OF LIFE.

She Caught a Shark on a Hook,

From the Scattle Prec-Intelligences.
A shark ten feet long was caught on a hook by-aroung lady while flahing for hallbut from the deck of the steamable Queen, at Killispoo Banks, be-Fort Wrangel and Sitks, on the recent Alaska trip. The Queen lay there at anchor for three bours to allow the passengers an opportunity to engage in the exciting sport of halibut fishing, and a large number of highly elated fishermen with large hooks and lines were landing one and two large fish at a hauf when the young lady, who Collector McDonald thinks was Miss F. A. Sprague of San Francisco, discovered that upon her line was the strongest and largest fish of the season, but imagine her excitement when, by the help of a gentleman, the ugly, victous looking

ster of the deep was pulled to the surface of the water and found to be a shark. The excitement of the large crowd was intense, but the plucky young lady did not lose her nerve and hung on to the line till a rope in the form of a lasse was securely fastened around the sea fighter's tall, rendering it helpless. It was then shot dead and by the efforts of several men hauled to the lower deck It measured ten feet in length and weighed 410 pounds. It was not of the man-eating variety, there being none of that kind so far north. It was more of a stupld, stuggish, ugly kind which live on fish, and was probably making havor in the halibut banks. Capt. Carroll before returning had some of the teeth of the sea monster removed and preserved for the

young lady, who probably enjoys the distinction of being the only woman who ever made such a capture on the Pacific coast. Crazed by Mountain Atr.

From the Sun Francisco Examiner.

San Bernandico, July 12.—Lester Perdew, a young
man residing in this city, is just recovering from an
strack of insanity superinduced by the high altitude

of the mountains. Perdew and a party of friends left for Bear Valley early in the week, intending to camp at the lake for several weeks. The valley is at an elevation of 0,000 feet, and the party had no sooner arrived at thabalti-tude than Perdew became violently insane. He threatened his own life as well as all the members of the party, and he finally was thought to be so dangerous that he was bound hand and foot until arrange

ments were made to bring him back to this city.

Then he was strapped to a burro with his hands tied behind him, and two of the party, one riding in frome and one behind, started on the journey with him. Ar-riving at Green Valley, about 2,000 feet lower, Perdew was turned over to the stage driver to be brought on down to this valley. On their way down Perdew suc ceeded in getting his hands untied, and a desperate encounter with the driver followed. The insane man was finally overpowered with the assistance of a passenger and brought on to Redlands. As they continued to descend he became more quiet, and when the level of the valley was reached be had become per

After resting to day he seems to be entirely came.

Conner's Queer Will, From the Washington Post.

A queer will, made by Nelson Conner July 8 last, was filed yesterday for probate. He died July 6, 1898, at 2151, street northwest. The will was written by the Rev. James H. Lee, pastor of the Third Baptiss Church, who says that Mr. Conner, on his sick bed,

sent for the preacher.

The testator wills to Louise Conner, his widow, the two front rooms in his house, with the shop down stairs, and the room over it for her lifetime. The dining, or middle, room down stairs and the one room in the third story are willed to Mrs. Angeline Sands to have for her lifetime unmolested by any one as long as she pays her taxes. The back room up stairs and the kitchen down stairs go to John Silas Gordon, a grandson, for life.

The deceased says he wants them all to live together in peace and harmony.

> Vacation by Caravan. From the Baltimore Sun.

CHAMBERSHURG, Pa., July 15.—E. K. Myers of Harrisburg, who is touring the State of Pennsylvania in a novel way, broke camp to day and started on his journey northwest. He is accompanied by his two sons and five bired men, including a groom and chef. Mr. Myers and sons live in a large covered wagon, richly fitted out, and his employees live in tents. The cavalcade consists of seven horses of fine breed and four wagons. One of the horses is Mr. Myers's own riding horse, an animal of fine blood, and has carried him in the parades in Washington during three Pres

Their Yacht Thumped by a Whale From the Boston Journal Bavenhill, Mass., July 18.—John S. Mason, Harry Suckley, and Mr. Packard of Providence had an exciting experience with a gigantic whale off the lales of

Shoals last Wednesday night.

Mr. Mason, while at Portland last week, purchased the cutter yacht Pristls, and was returning with it to Marblehead. Messrs. Buckley and Mason were asleep below about midnight, when the boat received a blow that stopped her headway. Going on deck, they saw a

gigantic whale off the stern. Mr. Packard, who was on the watch, was paralyzed with fear, but finally found voice to tell bis story. He felt the jar, and, looking up, saw the whale come up directly beside the cutter. Turning, it struck the boat, and later the tender, which was trailing. When the crew anchored at Marbichead the tender, which received the hardest blow, was covered with oil. The escape is regarded by the crew as miraculous the leviathan struck the craft a fair blow it must have

Pussy Singed by Lightning. From the Chicago Daily News. Lightning played all sorts of pranks in Englewood this morning. It struck the house of Henry Ber at Sixty seventh and Haisted streets, and a streak came down the chimney. The family cat was lying behind the stove and the hair in a straight line along

her back to the tip of her tall was singed off. The

Easy Marks for Cupid. From the Chicago Daily Inter Ocean.

Justice Martin had a rather heavy wedding cere nony to perform yesterday afternoon, in which the groom weighed 300 pounds, while the bride tipped the scales at 286 pounds. The contracting corge Hayes, 45 years of age, and Lettic Kelly.

aged 38 years.

How Mrs. Sprague Saw a French Duel. From the Chicago Times Herald. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is one of the few American women who ever had the pleasure of witnessing a real duel. One day in Paris she accompanied a French lady of high social position to see a duel in the outskirts of Paris. Two journalists of the boulevards were the combatants. Of course, the ladies remained in their carriage, and their presence was unknown to all, save one of the seconds, who had invited and excerted them to the scene of conflict. For a wonder the duel was not a bloodless one. At the first sho one of the belitgerents was seriously wounded, and as the blood spurted the French woman in the carriage screamed, and would have betrayed the presence of the feminine audience if Mrs. Sprague had not clapped

her hand over her friend's mouth

Saved by a Woman from Drowning. From the Philadelphia Record. CONSUCROCKEN, July 18. The heroine of Plymouth ownship is Mrs. Frank Frens, who bravely divested perself of her gown, leaped into water fifty feet deep and by means of the skirt saved a little girl fre drawning.

Mrs. Freas was going to Young's store last evening, and as she was passing Ramsoy's quarries she heard cries of distress. She hurried in the direction whence the sound came and found struggling in the fifty feet of water in the abandoned quarry a little Polish girl. There was no fence rail, rope, or anything of the sort which she could throw to the struggling child and thus rescue her. Mrs. Freas hesitated but a mo-

nent, and then, divesting herself of her tea gown,

she threw it toward the drowning girl, but it was not of sufficient length to reach her. She was not long in considering what next to do. for she sprong into the water and swam close to the child. She kept far enough away to prevent the victim from grasping her, but just near enough to throw the gown so the girl could reach it. The alted one seized the sires, and then Mrs. From swam nature with the girl tradit; be stud-

All About Lead Penetis,

The ordinary stred lend pened, such as one gen hen he goes into a store and nate for " a lead pen-D," is seven inches in brigth and a trifle more than a quarter of an inch thick. Pen its are made in many different styles and shapes and for many special uses. Special pencils of very small diameter are made for mathematical instruments. Another small diameter at 5.000 gross annually. Programme pencils are made count and banges in shape, and finished in a variety of colors and etyles, some are would with all a. Programme pencils are sold sharpenned, and with a ring and a cord and tassel attached, ready for use, other small process made are those used for tablety and mono-random books. Checking per-ils, with red, blue, and green a arobe, are now used extensively in numinisated establishments and by express and reflected community, and in simust every office. Thousands of gross of checking pencils are sold annually, and the sale of them is constantly increasing. Grayon pencils for various uses are made of all colors and in many tinta.